

Implementing Consistent Assignment

Part One:

Why Consistent Assignment is Essential to Eliminate Off-Label Antipsychotics

Spring 2016

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www.BandFConsultingInc.com

Implementing Consistent Assignment Three Part Webinar Series

Part One:

- Why It's Essential
- Overcoming Common Barriers
- Getting Started with Consistent Assignment

Part Two:

- Engaging Staff in Implementing Consistent Assignment
- Engaging Systems in Support of Consistent Assignment

Part Three:

Maximizing and Sustaining Consistent Assignment

FROM Vicious Cycle of Instability TO Positive Cycle of Steady Improvement

Relational Coordination and A Positive Chain of Leadership

TIPPING POINT

Stabilize Staffing

Reduce Stress

up on people

• All Hands on

Community

Meetings

Deck

Rounds to check

in on people, not

- Identify and support your best employees
- Improve attendance and schedule
- Hire for character and give new employees a good welcome

Develop a Positive Chain of Leadership

- People development
- Develop Nurses as Leaders
- Help people improve/hold people accountable

Promote Relational Coordination and Critical Thinking

- •Consistent assignment
- Shift Huddles and Inter-shift communication
- •CNAs active in care planning
- •QI among staff closest to the resident

Achieve Quality Improvement through Individualized Care

 Transform from Institutional to Individualized Care Delivery Systems to support customary routines such as waking, sleeping, eating, bathing, and daily activity, to promote mobility and reduce psychoactive meds and hospitalizations

The Cumulative Effect of Many Changes
Addressing the Many Interrelated Root Causes

WHY CONSISTENT ASSIGNMENT?

The Caregiving Relationships
Closest to Your Residents
Have the Greatest Impact
On Your Residents' Well-being,
Especially for Residents with Dementia

MDS Section E Behavior

E0200. Behavioral Symptom - Presence & Frequency Note presence of symptoms and their frequency					
A	 Physical behavioral symptoms directed toward others (e.g., hitting, kicking, pushing, scratching, grabbing, abusing others sexually) 				
B.	Verbal behavioral symptoms directed toward others (e.g., threatening others, screaming at others, cursing at others)				
C	Other behavioral symptoms not directed toward others (e.g., physical symptoms such as hitting or scratching self, pacing, rummaging, public sexual acts, disrobing in public, throwing or smearing food or bodily wastes, or verbal/vocal symptoms like screaming, disruptive sounds)				

Did the resident reject evaluation or care (e.g., bloodwork, taking medications, ADL assistance) that is necessary to achieve the resident's goals for health and well-being? Do not include behaviors that have already been addressed (e.g., by discussion or care planning with the resident or family), and determined to be consistent with resident values, preferences, or goals. 0. Behavior not exhibited 1. Behavior of this type occurred 1 to 3 days

- 2. Behavior of this type occurred 4 to 6 days, but less than daily
- 3. Behavior of this type occurred daily

Which care is being rejected, and why?

Experiential Scenario

Imagine...

You have to get to the bus stop at 3:00 to pick up your son. You know he's waiting for you and he'll be upset and crying if you're not there on time.

But as you go to try to meet the bus, a stranger stops you and tells you you can't do this and bars you from leaving.

Adapted from Thomas Kitwood

How Would You Feel?

What Would You Do?

Imagine...

You are in a deep sleep.

You hear someone come into your room. It's someone you don't recognize.

They tell you to get up.

Adapted from Thomas Kitwood

How Would You Feel?

What Would You Do?

Quickly read the following words aloud

Purple	Black	Orange
Blue	Yellow	Blue
Red	Orange	Black
Yellow	Red	Yellow
Black	Blue	Green
Orange	Orange	Red
Yellow	Black	Yellow

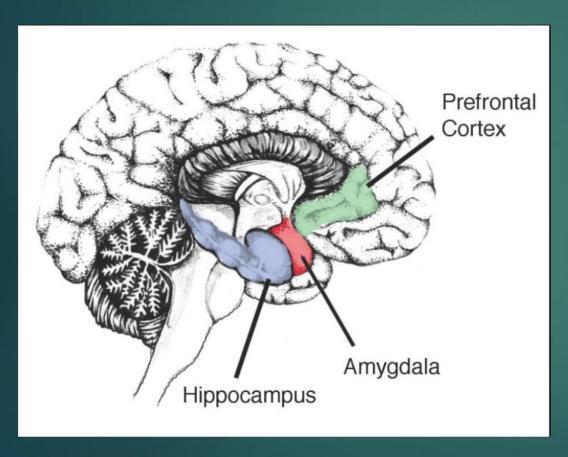
Quickly read the following colors aloud

Purple	Black	Orange
Blue	Yellow	Blue
Red	Orange	Black
Yellow	Red	Yellow
Black	Blue	Green
Orange	Orange	Red
Yellow	©Susan Wehry, MD	Yellow

http://www.susanwehrymd.com

Understanding Behavioral Communication

Amygdala



- Regulates emotions
 - ▶ Fear
 - Anger
- ▶ Apathy
- ▶ Paranoia
- Outbursts

Understanding Behavioral Communication

Differentiating Between Agitation and Aggression

Susan Wehry, MD

http://www.susanwehrymd.com

Agitation

Slapping thighs

Clapping

Yelling

Screaming

- Self-referred
 - Something is wrong with *me*
 - Do something!

Agitation

HELP ME Pain Hunger or Thirst Other Urgent Need

Aggression

- Hitting out
- Kicking
- Pinching
- Biting
- Threatening
- Swearing



Aggression



STOP

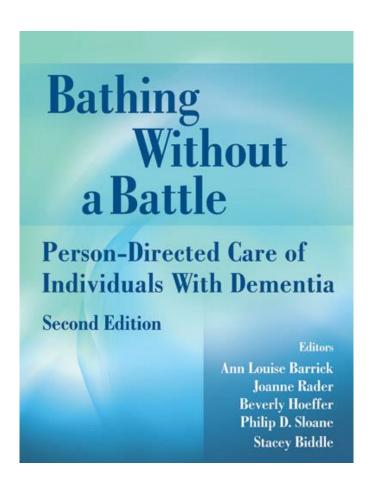
LEAVE ME ALONE!

Aggression

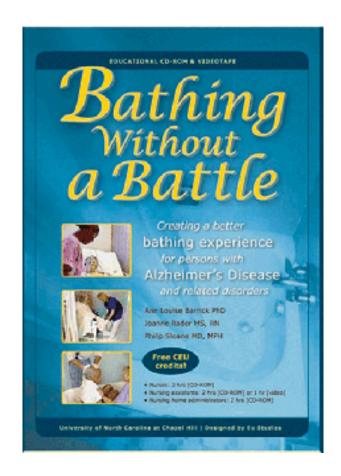


OTHER - REFERRED

FEAR -BASED



Joanne Rader



If a resident with dementia is escalating and demanding that you *remove their tray RIGHT NOW* but you are taking care of someone else... what will work best?

- a. Explain that you will get to them as soon as you can
- b. Tell them they have to wait their turn, you are caring for someone else
- c. Go find someone else to help them
- d. Tell the resident you are helping that you will be right back, then go to the other resident and remove the tray.

Look for unmet needs

- Hunger, thirst
- Too hot, too cold
- Tired
- Bored
- Overstimulated
- Pain
- Toileting

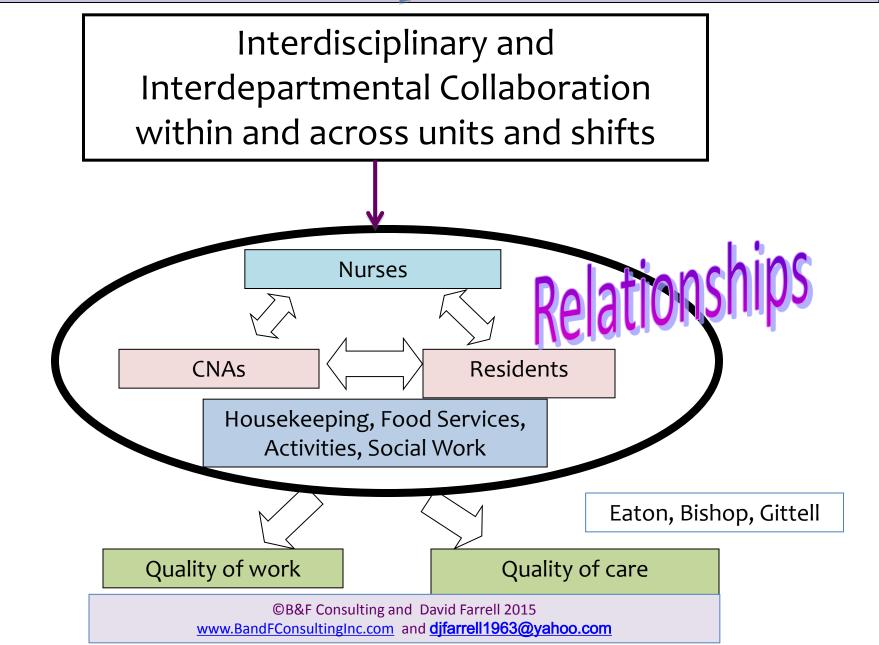
Comfort care

Employ the 3 R's (Reassure, Respond, and Refocus)

The Why of Consistent Assignments

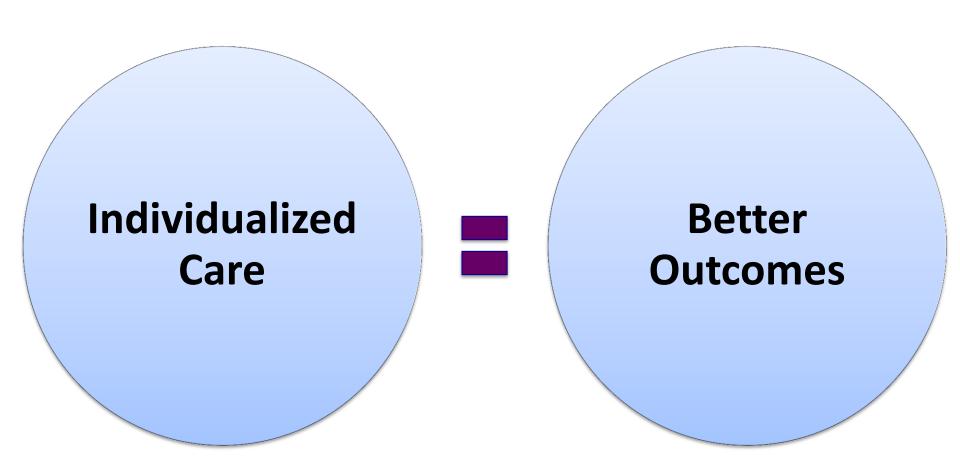
- Residents feel safe. Their caregiver feels familiar.
- Caregivers know just how residents like it, so residents trust them, and staff can plan their work.
- Staff recognize the early signs of distress and can prevent avoidable events and maintain residents' well-being
- Working together engineers teamwork
- Staff stability staff who know they are valued stay

Relationships Closest to the Resident Matter Most



When residents were asked what matters most for quality care, they said:

Kind caring staff,
who know me as a person and
help me continue to be the person I am



Facility must:

- Actively seek information
- Be "pro-active" in assisting residents to fulfill their choices
- Make residents' choices known to caregivers

Resident Interview

B Choices QP234

Do you choose when to get up in the morning? If no, what time do you get up and what time would you like to get up in the morning?

Do you choose when to go to bed at night? If no, what time do you go to bed and what time would you like to go to bed?

Do you choose how many times a week you take a bath or shower? If no, how many times a week do you get a bath or shower? How many times a week would you like to bathe?

Do you choose whether you take a shower, tub, or bed bath? If no, what type of bathing are you receiving? What would you like to receive?

Can you have visitors any time during the day or night? If no, what are the visiting restrictions?

CNAs ask five simple questions:

- 1. How would you like to be addressed?
- 2. What time do you want to shower?
- 3. What time do you want to go to bed?
- 4. What time would you like to wake up?
- 5. What would make you comfortable?

MDS Section E Behavior

E0200. Behavioral Symptom - Presence & Frequency Note presence of symptoms and their frequency ↓ Enter Codes in Boxes Physical behavioral symptoms directed toward others (e.g., hitting, Coding: kicking, pushing, scratching, grabbing, abusing others sexually) 0. Behavior not exhibited B. Verbal behavioral symptoms directed toward others (e.g., threatening 1. Behavior of this type occurred 1 to 3 days others, screaming at others, cursing at others) 2. Behavior of this type occurred 4 to 6 days, C. Other behavioral symptoms not directed toward others (e.g., physical but less than daily 3. Behavior of this type occurred daily symptoms such as hitting or scratching self, pacing, rummaging, public sexual acts, disrobing in public, throwing or smearing food or bodily wastes, or verbal/vocal symptoms like screaming, disruptive sounds)

Did the resident reject evaluation or care (e.g., bloodwork, taking medications, ADL assistance) that is necessary to achieve the resident's goals for health and well-being? Do not include behaviors that have already been addressed (e.g., by discussion or care planning with the resident or family), and determined to be consistent with resident values, preferences, or goals. 0. Behavior not exhibited 1. Behavior of this type occurred 1 to 3 days

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We can avoid residents' distressed behaviors by avoiding stressful situations, by knowing residents well through consistent assignment

The Why of Consistent Assignments



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The Why of Consistent Assignments

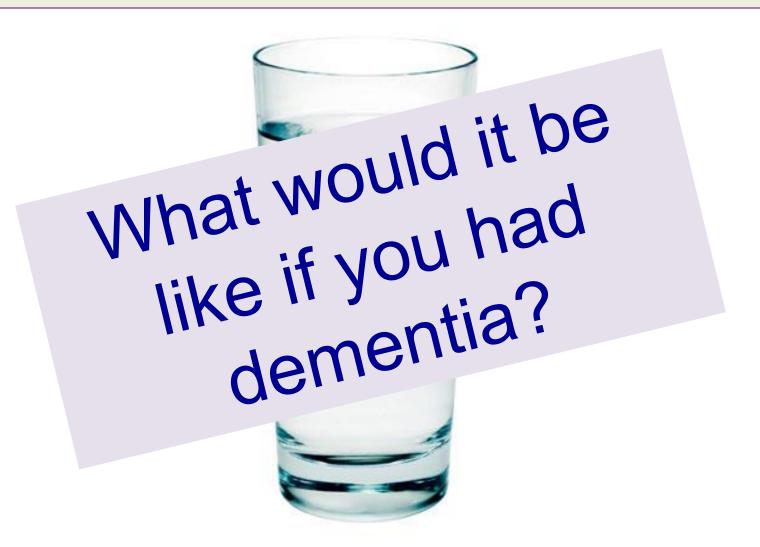


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Receiving Intimate Care is Emotionally Difficult

How Care is Provided Really Matters

The Why of Consistent Assignments



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For residents with dementia, familiarity is essential.

Consistent staff can:
Adjust to a resident's
preferred ways of doing things
Know what makes
a resident feel safe and comfortable
Anticipate and prevent distress

"We all understand the value of consistent assignment, but we tried it and couldn't keep it up."

Overcoming Common Barriers

Common Barriers

- 1. Unfair assignments
- 2. Residents everyone finds difficult to care for
- 3. Unscheduled absences
- 4. Staff vacancies
- 5. Preferred schedules and getting everyone their hours
- 6. Staff know a resident would prefer it a certain way but the system won't allow it, so they...give the bath anyway or wake someone up who really wants to sleep...and then staff would rather rotate.

Implement Consistent Assignments in Ten Steps

- Step One: Assemble a Team
- Step Two: Measure Current Consistency
- Step Three: Prepare the Ground through Staff Training
- Step Four: Assign Staff to One Work Area
- Step Five: From Staff-Centered to Resident-Centered Schedule.
- Step Six: Adjust Staff Composition to Maximize Full-time Staff.
- Step Seven: Plan To Cover Unscheduled Absences without Moving Consistently Assigned Staff
- Step Eight: Meet with Staff to Rate Residents.
- Step Nine: Make Draft of Assignments.
- Step Ten: Monitor and Maximize to Sustain
 - Use What Staff Know.

Step One Form a Team to Lead this Process

Include:

- Decision-maker (Administrator/DoN)
- A Unit Manager/House Manager/Shift Supervisor
- A CNA
- A Floor Nurse
- Scheduler and/or HR and/or Staff Development

Step Two Measure Current Consistency

Determine the current state of daily assignments, in reality

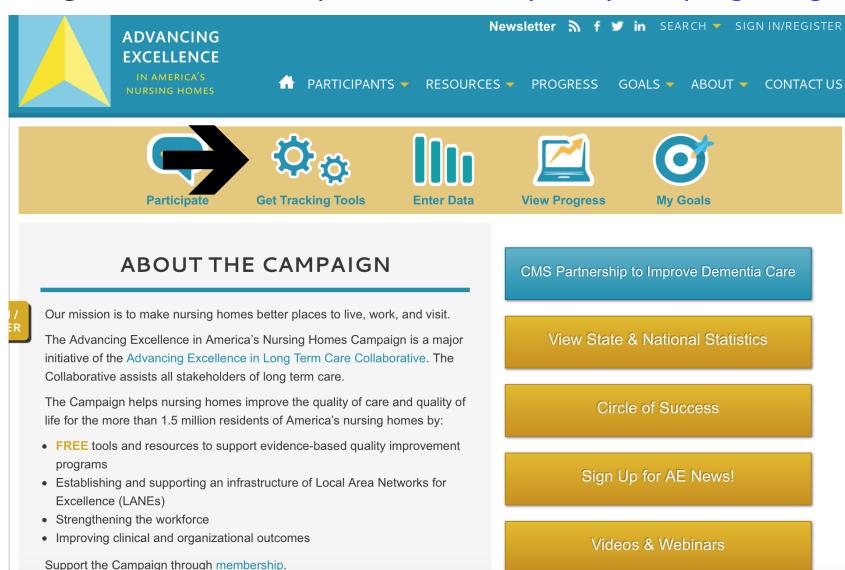
Resident – caregiver count

Choose a sample of residents to gather data on. Count the number of CNAs assigned to care for each resident in the sample. Count the number of CNAs who signed off on that resident's care.

Staff assignment change count

Choose a sample of CNAs and nurses to gather data on. Count the number of times staff are moved from their assignment to cover for an unscheduled absence.

Advancing Excellence tool to collect consistent assignment data: https://www.nhqualitycampaign.org



Step Three Prepare the Ground through Staff Training

Take the paired drinking exercise out to your staff and talk about consistent assignment.

Let them know you'll be working with them to figure it out.



Step Four Group Staff By Work Area

Find out which unit/neighborhood each of your CNAs and nurses prefer to work in.

Group staff into work areas.

This is a first step into consistency.

By working in the same area every day with the same residents and co-workers, staff to get to know residents and each other.

Immediately staff and residents will benefit, and your organization will have more stability.

Activating High Involvement

- You are activating a high-engagement process both for your team and for your staff.
- This process generates analytical thinking both among team members and among staff.
- When you implement consistent assignment in a way that involves your staff in figuring out assignments, you are creating the environment for their continued contributions.
- For consistent assignment to be sustained, your organization has to draw on what staff know about their residents.

Implement Consistent Assignments in Ten Steps

Part Two:

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Contact Information

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Questions?

If you have any questions regarding this presentation, please email them to TQM@dads.state.tx.us